

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 20th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PATRONAGE OF
WES WILLIE WINKLE. Matinee at 2.STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND NISSON
MATINEE at 1.HOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JAGGINS—NICK OF
THE WOODS.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—MAN
AND WIFE. Matinee at 1 1/2.BOOTH'S THEATRE, 354 st. between 6th and 6th ave.—
KIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—
MADAME—MADAME STUART. Evening—DEBORA.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 725 Broadway.—BARNABY
RUMPE. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
SHERIDAN'S COMEDY OF THE RIVALS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—CLARA LOUISE
KELLOGG'S GRAND CONCERT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE
MAN. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
2nd st.—OPERA ROUFFE—LE PETIT FAUT. Matinee at 2.GLOBE THEATRE, 225 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT—KENDAL. Matinee at 2 1/2.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
KING REX'S DAUGHTER. HONEYMOON.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 261 Bowery.—VARI-
ETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM. NERO ACH. Matinee at 2 1/2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 65 Broadway.—
NORRIS MINSTRELS, FANCY, BULLERQUE, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 806 Broadway.—
THE ONLY LON-SWEETNESS OF WILLIAMS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—NORRIS MIN-
STRELS, BULLERQUE, &c.BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HEGGIE &
WHITE'S BROOKLYN MINSTRELS.BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB, corner of Atlantic and Clin-
ton sts.—GRAND DIORAMA OF IRELAND.AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—ENTRANCE
FREE, Third Avenue and Sixty-third street.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 415 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 8, 1870.

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10.—The Tailor's Case: Two Millions of Dollars

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LAZY NEWSPAPERS.—The laziest newspapers

we know of about these days are the country

press. Why don't they wake up to the im-
portance of looking after the next Presidential

election?

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT has penetrated

the entrenched camp of Masonry. The Grand

Lodge of the State of Illinois has issued instruc-
tions to all subordinate lodges to admit negroes

and mulattoes.

BOURBAKI BACK AGAIN.—It is reported

that Bourbaki, from his late mysterious visit

to England and the Empress Eugenie, has

returned to Metz. Has he im-
portant information for Bazaine, who still ad-
heres to the Emperor? Who can tell?

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES have gone to fight for

France. Here is another anomaly of the war.

Napoleon refused to let the French troops

remain in Rome to protect the Pope, and in

the change of fortunes it is the Papal troops

who go to France to protect the republic.

AND STILL ANOTHER fishing schooner from

Gloucester has been seized by the Canadians.

It is almost heartrending to see how incau-
tiously these people are running against But-
ler. He will get a full head of steam on pre-
sently, and then beware! Canada.

LITTLE BELGIUM deserves credit. She has

kept her soil sacred during this dreadful war

between her right and left hand neighbors, and

she has kept out of mischief a good many of the

soldiers on both sides, whom she disarmed. She

is now preparing to protect her borders from

the Prussians, who are moving to besiege

Metz. Altogether she is entitled to pre-
sent a heavy bill of damages to the successful

belligerents.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Franco-Prussian war, whatever be its merits and demerits, has accomplished one great work and made the work nearly perfect. It is only a few years ago since Prussia was reckoned among the second or third rate Powers. In the German Diet she was only one of many Powers who had a right to vote; her voting powers were on the highest platform; but, although she was equal to Austria in voting right and privilege, her position was, after all, secondary. The Emperor of Austria was President of the Diet. The year 1866 revealed Prussia in a new character. In the name of Germany she, along with Austria, drew a sharp distinction between Germans and Danes, or, if the broader term is preferred, Scandinavians. Poor Austria was blind to the Schleswig-Holstein mystery, and before the year 1866 was ended Austria was expelled from Germany, the Diet was destroyed, and Prussia loomed up as a Power of the first magnitude. Sadova marked the commencement of a new era in the history of Europe.

North Germany, willingly or unwillingly, became from that great day a unit, both in a political and military sense. South Germany entered into the unit not politically, but militarily. Prussia, after Sadova, became, in point of fact, mistress of Germany. Sadova frightened France; and, since the treaty of Prague, which Napoleon believed he helped to shape, France has been trembling, willing to fight, yet fearful of the consequences. The Luxembourg question revealed French feeling, but it also revealed French timidity. Prussia was ready for war then, but France was not. It has been manifest to every thinking and reflecting man, since the Treaty of Prague was signed, that time only was necessary to bring France and Prussia into open collision. Since that date France has made demands upon Prussia; but every demand has been set aside. Napoleon first of all spoke of the Rhine provinces; but Bismarck would not listen. He next spoke about Luxembourg; but Bismarck, knowing his strength, was stubborn as before. Once again France had to yield. France, however, feeling and confessing her inability to meet Prussia in the field, begins to set her army in order. Marshal Niel did France good service; but the Marshal died, leaving the carrying out of his plans in other hands. The rest is known to every reader of the newspapers. The Spanish throne was begging an occupant. Prim, in his despair, after doing his best to please the French people and the French Emperor, fell upon a German prince who was not unwilling to accept the Spanish throne. This German prince happened to be a Hohenzollern—a distant relative of the royal family of Prussia. This was too much for France to bear. A German prince, and he a Hohenzollern, on the throne of Spain was making Prussia too strong, was a direct insult to France, and was not to be tolerated. We all know how Prussia yielded. We all know how the Hohenzollern was withdrawn. But we all know, too, that, in spite of Prussian courtesy, France declared war. The results of the war are before our readers. Prussia has been gloriously triumphant. The German armies to-day are besieging the French capital, and South Germany seeks admission into the Confederation of the North. The result of the whole is that Germany has become the largest and the most compact nationality on the face of the globe.

The new Confederation, which will immediately include no fewer than forty millions of souls, and which, when it gathers in, as it must, all the outside Germans on her borders, will number a population of some sixty millions, gives us a striking and suggestive illustration of the new era which has dawned upon the world. The old-fashioned system of small nationalities and many governments is dead, or, if not dead, is dying fast. Up until the time of our American war it was not believed that large territory and large population could be held by one government. Our war made an end of this doubting. It was felt all over the civilized world that, while we had made a gigantic leap, we were acting in perfect harmony with the spirit of historical progress. The moral of our war—large nations and few governments—was caught up in Europe; and Germany, under Prussian lead, has made a bold and most successful stride in the right direction. In a few months, we cannot say years, Germany will be a unit which will imply a population of some sixty millions. The next great step will be the union of Scandinavia, taking in Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The step that will follow, if it is not first, will be the unification of the Latin races in Europe. Great Britain is already talking of her difficulty and considering the propriety of a grand federal union which will embrace all her remote dependencies—an arrangement which, if it can be carried out, will secure to her her old position as mistress of the seas. The Germans, the Latins, the English-speaking peoples—these are to be the great Powers of the future. It is not our business to-day to say which will win, but remembering the fact that the whole of North America speaks the English tongue, we cannot help arriving at the conclusion that the time is approaching when there will be only one grand government and one common language, which is more likely to be English than any other. The world situation is so new that no one can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth.

How FAR HAS WILLIAM M. TWEED GONE in his playing expedition out West? It is not unlikely that the further he goes the less he will learn.

A GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.—Our Berlin correspondent furnishes a highly interesting narrative of the second German Polar expedition which left Bremerhaven in two vessels—the Hansa and the Germania—in the summer of 1869. The Germania returned on the 11th of September last, the Hansa having been crushed in an ice drift. The sufferings and experiences of the crew of the Hansa, who encamped on an ice field seven miles in circumference, where they spent two hundred and thirty-seven days, read like a repetition of the Kane and Hayes expeditions. The Captain eulogizes the conduct of his men, who never gave him the least reason for complaint. The results of the expedition are of great scientific importance, and are set out in detail in the correspondence.

The War Situation.

Our special correspondent inside Paris furnishes an interesting account of the effect of the siege on the volatile inhabitants. They are excited and wearied, but they show no sign of a wish to surrender. Breadstuffs are plenty but meats are scarce; the cafes and shops keep open and drive a flourishing business, and ammunition is abundant. The heavy guns of the Prussians are nearly all in position, and it is probable when the bombardment commences that it will be a persistent and simultaneous rain of iron from all sides of the city.

Outside the immediate neighborhood of the siege operations the usual desultory skirmishing between the uhlands and the National Guard is reported. There seems to have been some strong opposition presented in the neighborhood of Rouen, and the Prussian cavalry at Gisors were repulsed in their attempt to form the second cordon about the investing line at Paris. They are also said to have been compelled to evacuate Eprenay, another of the links in the cordon, and to have been driven from the neighborhood of Tours, falling back on Etampes, a town near Versailles. These cheering successes are attributed to the National Guards and the Mobles, who are said to be rising enthusiastically. The march on Lyons in the East is sorely harassed by the Franco-tireurs, who hold the mountain passes. These achievements give a refreshing indication that there is life left yet in the French people, but how they can help retrieve the disaster pending at Paris is not so easily seen. Skirmishing will not assist beleaguered Paris. Idle maneuvering in small bodies will not retrieve the fortunes of France. Nothing will do it but an overwhelming mass of Frenchmen, an army of the people, moving on in solid column like a resistless flood, not to be stayed or turned aside by a few uhlands, which shall roll itself like a huge wave against the wall of Germans surrounding the city and sweep it away.

French Imperial Intrigues in England.

It is said that the friends and adherents of Napoleon are very busy in England looking after his interests, and that M. Rouher and others are in almost daily communication with the Empress Eugenie at her retired home in Chislehurst. This looks, of course, to a still lingering hope of the restoration of the Napoleon dynasty out of the present mixed condition of things in France. Those who still hope for such a possibility are willing to intrigue upon the slightest basis to bring about that result, as the finale of the ill-considered war, the disaster of Worth and the capitulation at Sedan. While there may not be the remotest chance of such a solution to the vexed question of how the war is to be brought to an end, what is to become of France and how Germany is to dispose of herself in the muster roll of nations when the war is over, it must be consoling to the man who smokes his cigarettes and takes his constitutional walks and looks quite at ease at Wilhelmshöhe to know that he is not altogether forgotten in his regal prison house. We are disposed to doubt, however, that any serious plottings are on foot in England for the restoration of the imperial dynasty, and we are certain that the Bonapartists are only wasting labor if they are engaged in such intrigues.

Our Docks and Piers.

A standing reproach to this great maritime city have always been our docks and piers. Instead of being a public convenience they are a public nuisance. Instead of affording accommodation to our shipping they are powerful auxiliaries of filth and pestilence. There is hardly a pier on the two water fronts on which business can be conducted with any degree of safety or which offers proper facilities for landing cargoes. For years past they have been tumbling to pieces, rotting away like dead trees. They have been patched up, it is true, now and then, for temporary purposes, but without any permanent advantages. While such is the condition of the piers the docks which lie between them, we know, are the receptacles of the city sewerage and the concomitant odors and extracts that flow in that delightful and not very limpid stream.

In brief, our docks and piers are a disgrace to the metropolis of America, and they have been so for twenty years. The last Legislature gave ample power to the Commissioners of Docks to put all these matters to rights. They appear to have gone to work in earnest as far as receiving plans and specifications goes. They have now before them—presented at a late meeting—plans bold enough and large enough to give us a complete system of dockage all round the city. No doubt they will have, and probably have under consideration, many other excellent plans, but it seems that the one recently suggested embraces a good deal of the elements for an admirable system.

The Dock Commissioners should remember that no patchwork, no tinkering of a pier here and there will suffice. The work should be done completely, from the Battery to Harlem river, and from Spuyten Duyvil down to pier No. 1 on the North river. The work will be costly. It may take some time to accomplish it; but it is better to do it well at once and be done with it. There is certainly no public work in the city so much needed.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, published in another part of the HERALD this morning, furnishes our readers with many interesting incidents of the war now progressing between two of the most powerful nations of Europe. From one of the Prussian advanced outposts a HERALD special correspondent details the progress of the siege of Montmedy. We have also a description of the inn at which the ex-Emperor of France stayed for repose and refreshment the second day after his captivity. Strange enough, the hostelry is kept by a man bearing the same name as that of the Prime Minister of the Emperor's Cabinet. A description of a visit to Sedan, an account of the troops who escaped from Metz, as well as a few more particulars regarding the burning of the village of Bazailles by the Prussian troops, form a portion of the most attractive features of our European correspondence. Coming nearer home, we have a letter from St. Domingo, showing some of the workings of affairs in the Dominican republic, as well as explaining matters which to some extent will indicate the channel in which the current of European as well as other opposition runs.

Miss Nilsson in Opera—The Academy.

An evening contemporary, the Mail, says truly that in this community "there is a growing desire to hear Miss Nilsson in opera," that "the glimpses which we get of her remarkable histrionic powers are just sufficient to excite an impatient curiosity to see her with all the advantages of costume and stage surroundings." It further appears, from the same authority, that "Mr. Strakosch says he would engage the Academy of Music, but for the fact that the stockholders insist on their old privilege of the best seats, and the HERALD calls the stockholders by naughty names because they will not magnanimously give up their legal rights." But, continues our aforesaid contemporary, "so far as they are concerned, we should say that they had better pay for their seats than to let the season elapse without operatic performances in their splendid auditorium;" and to "the HERALD and other critics of the stockholders we would say that if there are two hundred and fifty other gentlemen in New York who will contribute as liberally towards the expense of the Italian opera in this city as the much-abused stockholders have done, there will be no further trouble about a Nilsson season."

This does not meet the case. Those two hundred and fifty of the best seats reserved by the stockholders for themselves are the difficulty. Here, too, lies the main secret of the many failures of the opera at this Academy. The public do not like the idea of being invited to the second table at first table prices. They do not like to be distributed around in the back seats, with the positive refusal of certain front seats on any terms because they are reserved to the stockholders. The public, in fact, do not like the notion of supporting an establishment for the exhibition in its best seats of its two hundred and fifty stockholders from night to night and from season to season. The reservation of these best seats, or of any seats, to the stockholders, as their exclusive property, in a purely business view was a blunder from the beginning. Nor can the Academy be turned to any profit in Italian opera while this blunder is persisted in. Let the stockholders, on the other hand, invite Mr. Strakosch to a contract for a Nilsson operatic season, embracing the absolute surrender of those reserved seats, and the experiment, we are sure, will not only be a great success, but the beginning of a series of successes under the same system. Let the public know that there is no exclusive set in the Academy which they must recognize, but that the public and the stockholders meet there on the American platform of equality, and the hitherto unfortunate Academy of Music will cease to be a losing concern to the stockholders and the house of ruin to operatic managers.

The Mormon Reformers.

On the eve of the assembling of the fortieth semi-annual conference of the orthodox Mormon Church we have the announcement that the saints who have seceded from the original organization have laid the foundation of a new church edifice in the city of Salt Lake. Just about a year ago this new organization sprang into life. Its leaders announced that celestial beings, clothed in all the spotless splendor of the eternal world, appeared to them and commissioned them to proclaim, by authority of the "controlling powers," a kind of democratic universalism system of religion which would attract all mankind within its influence by the potent power of love and thus evangelize the world. Though the gods dictated this divine decree they provided that if anything which they revealed did not meet with the approval of the people the gods would have to stand aside and permit the judgment of the people to have sway. *Vox populi, vox Dei* is the idea which these Mormon reformers say the heavens have announced to them; and it is a very sensible idea. The new-fangled faith is a species of rationalism which has no sympathy with either ancient or modern superstitions. It believes in the Bible only so far as human reason can commend it, denies the doctrine of the Atonement as that doctrine is generally understood by orthodox Christians, views the character and mission of Jesus very much as they are portrayed by Rinnan, believes in spiritual manifestations in their highest sense, annihilates the Devil, quenches fire and brimstone, and holds out to all mankind the comforting assurance of universal salvation, endless progression and finally eternal exaltation. This, however, can only be attained by a life of perfect purity.

So far as we have seen the principles of these Mormon reformers are in the main quite in accordance with the growing tendency toward free thought among our people. Above all they are opposed to Brigham Young and the selfish system of theocratic rule by which he has governed the saints in Mormondom. The new church which they essay to raise before the eyes of Brigham Young and his apostles is called the "Church of Zion." The preaching of these new apostles has already made a breach in the walls of superstition which have so long kept the saints secluded from the outside world and the influence of advancing civilization. The Methodist and the Episcopal missions, combined with the efforts of these "reconstructed Mormons," and the increasing contact with the Gentiles, who are now being attracted to Utah by the opening of the mines, are all having their proper and legitimate effect; and Brigham Young and his polygamic elders, with their superstitious and swindled "wives," will soon have to stop their pernicious practices or seek another asylum of fancied security—perhaps in wilder regions of the Rocky Mountains.

ARCHER HINES, a negro, was hanged at Prince Edward Court House, Va., yesterday. The performance went off very smoothly throughout.

SUPPOSE HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA, should be the democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1872, as he is, from present appearances, likely to be, would he enforce our claims against Great Britain? No clearer demand was ever made by one government upon another than the claims the American people have upon the government of England. Hendricks as President, from the State of Indiana, and Morton, from the same State, as Ambassador from Washington to the Court of St. James, would make a powerful team in the capital of the Guelph dynasty.

Influence of the Great Reviews in Creating Literature.

It is a fact worthy of special notice that the great reviews—the quarterly reviews particularly—have been in modern times, and since they first appeared, the chief creators and promoters of literature. They have, both in Great Britain and America, raised up a galaxy of fine writers in works of imagination, poetry, history, politics and philosophy. This truth may not be seen so readily, perhaps, by people generally as by the literary man or the student of literary history. The influence of the daily journals is more generally perceived and acknowledged. But, though the reviews have a limited circulation comparatively to that of the newspapers, or even to some of the magazines, they are read by scholars and carefully studied by writers. The effect they first produce is in the closet and on the minds of great thinkers. Then it extends through this medium to the mass of the people and through all the channels of thought.

We refer particularly to the British and American reviews; for, while the French, German and other European nations have imitated these in a measure, they still hold the peculiar and high character claimed for them. In originality, analytical power, critical acumen and classical taste, they have stood and yet stand pre-eminent. The *Edinburgh Review* may properly be called the progenitor of them all. The first number appeared October 10, 1802. Francis Jeffrey, a Scotch judge and famous critic and essayist, was the founder. It was at the social gatherings of Jeffrey and several other prominent young whigs, among whom were Brougham, Sydney Smith and Horner, that this review was suggested and planned. The remarkable ability with which it was conducted was soon perceived, and its power felt. It stirred up a host of able writers and antagonists. It fearlessly dissected the literary pretensions of the authors of that day, and it seemed to reveal almost maliciously in the agony of its victims. If it were always just it did very much to promote literature and the finest writing by its searching, bold and scathing criticism. The attack on the "Odes and Epistles" of Moore led to a duel between that poet and Jeffrey. From the assault on Byron sprang his bitter response, "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." A like war was waged for some time against Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge. It was the ability and criticism thus displayed that sharpened the intellects and improved the writings of even those authors who were assailed. Had it not been for the *Edinburgh Review* these famous poets probably would never have become so great. Indeed, it was the creator chiefly of the literature of that day and long afterward.

The same remarks will apply to the *North American Review* and the literature of this country. This appeared fifteen years later than the *Edinburgh Review*. Boston, where the *North American* was published, became the seat of American literature from that time. In fact, this review had such an influence upon the New England mind that nearly all our American literature comes from that section of the country. Mr. Tudor, its first editor, was, like Jeffrey, an original thinker, a keen critic and an able writer. Our school of poets, historians and other authors sprang from and was cultivated by this American review, just as that of Great Britain, referred to, arose from the establishment of Jeffrey's quarterly. Longfellow, Whitier, Poe, Bryant, Lowell, Emerson, Prescott, Baucroft, Channing and others were the natural product of the classic ability, criticism and superior style of writing of the *North American*.

More recently—that is, about ten years ago—another American quarterly review was started. It followed the course of empire and population and found its proper sphere in New York. A young Irishman, a fine classic scholar and graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, though long a citizen of the United States and fully imbued with American ideas, is the presiding genius over this *National Quarterly Review*. This gentleman is Mr. Edward I. Sears. He commenced his career with the daily public press, and has now found, undoubtedly, the vocation for which he is well suited. His review shows that he has talents of the first order for the work. His mind is stored with the Greek and Roman classics, from which nearly all modern literature sprang, and which gives the most finished style. Looking at the character of the *National Quarterly Review*, and at the progress and circumstances of the times, Mr. Sears may be mainly instrumental in developing in the North and South a new school of writers, of poets, historians, novelists, essayists and critics. The war we have just passed through, the wonderful events of the time, and the quickening power of the modern agents of civilization, cannot but develop in this country great mental activity and intellectual culture. We see already the dawn of this state of things. In journalism, as in magazine literature, and in various ways, particularly among the young men, we perceive a growth that may probably place America in the first rank of literary nations. Mr. Sears is in a position to do much in bringing this about. He is, as was said, well qualified. The *National Quarterly Review* may become to this section of the country what the *North American* was to New England and what the *Edinburgh Review* was to the literature of Great Britain.

GENERAL O'NEILL, the Fenian hero, who, being unable to die at the head of his army, was captured by a United States marshal, is to be pardoned by the President. This is too hard on O'Neill. He ought at least to be allowed the privilege of remaining where he is until his acts in Canada are forgotten by the Irish people who furnished him with funds.

SIXTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS is the aggregate amount of assessments to carry the next (1872) Presidential campaign for the democrats. That amount, if not already subscribed, will be laid down on the counter by the time the nomination is made.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.—A telegraphic despatch from London yesterday announces that a terrible calamity has visited the Calabrians. The southern portion of the Italian peninsula has suffered from an earthquake by which many lives were lost and several villages utterly destroyed.

Southern Agricultural Congress.

In the official monthly report of the Department of Agriculture we find the announcement that a circular issued by a joint committee of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association and the Augusta Board of Trade proposes to Southern agriculturists the formation of a central organization or "agricultural congress" for the advancement of their interests, including the improvement of the labor system, the encouragement of foreign immigration and the diversification of the agricultural products of the South. The initiatory meeting of this general association is appointed at Augusta, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870, during the fair of the Cotton States Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. State and county agricultural societies are invited to send delegates. This is a movement in the right direction. We hope to see it successfully carried out. In no better manner can the South secure the position she is fast regaining as one of the most prosperous portions of the country. With the untold resources at her command the South is entitled to that position, and whatever tends to develop her wealth should be encouraged by every possible means.

BEECHER IN THE LECTURE ROOM.

Miners Like Dark Lanterns—Wall Street Bulls and Bears Worse Than Arabs. Plymouth church lecture room was crowded to overflowing last night, there being, in addition to the regular audience, a large number of missionaries, with their patrons, who took the opportunity to spy out the treasure of the Beecher domain. The famous pastor was inspired by the large congregation or by the missionary meetings he had attended during the week to unusual brilliancy, and illustrated the subject of love in his own pictorial way. He said that the disciples associated with Christ as with a genial companion and friend, that Christ's familiar condescending love life the New Testament. There are times when Christians turn off the beam of Christ, but those are rare hours. Our life is usually like a dungeon with a slit in the wall, and a twilight is seen of the outside world. Love is the universal glory. It is the privilege of Christ's disciples to be illuminated by His love and patience, as a boy is filled with noble ambition by his teacher's tender, watchful and loving care. We who are in it is worthless, but put inside a tall candle only and it is flooded with light. A man without the radiance of love is like that lantern that is illuminated. People become haughty after they are converted. There is one reason that converts are so often lost. They have a love of the world. Love enough and you can overcome all. Love is the golden key that unlocks man's soul and leads him to God. We who are at home need missionaries to pray for us. The cares of life beguile—they lower our tone—and it were out of our power to do things we could live more easily a Christian life.

SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A Map System of Internal Improvements Vanned Out—Water Communication Between the Mississippi and the Atlantic—National Character of the Association.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7, 1870. The Southern Commercial Convention met at half-past nine o'clock A. M. But few members were on the floor. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. M. T. Briggs, a resolution providing for a committee to report at the next Convention whether the railroads will not pass students to the colleges at half fare was tabled. Mr. Bowditch, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee on education to report at the next meeting.

General Banks presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to present to Congress the proceedings of the Convention with regard to the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adopted. Mr. Bryson, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements, presented a report including a resolution asking aid from the general government.

Mr. Jackson, of Tennessee, offered a resolution declaring New Orleans entitled to the same or similar subsidies of postal and steam service to foreign ports as have been extended to Atlantic ports. Referred to a committee.

The Committee on Continuous Water Line Communication between the Mississippi and Atlantic seaboard presented a report in favor of the unobstructed passage of steam service to foreign ports as have been extended to Atlantic ports. Referred to a committee.

Mr. Cook, of Tennessee, offered a report from the Special Committee on Internal Improvements, recommending the removal of all obstructions to free passage over all roads; asking of the general government most liberal legislation; expressing the sympathy of the Convention with the Southern Pacific Railroad; declaring the expediency and justice alike of the demand for the same aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad as that granted to the Northern; urging on Congress the renewal of grants to railroads in the South that have lapsed by the late war, and declaring in favor of preventing the construction of railroads across rivers.

A communication from President Grant declining an invitation to attend the Convention was read. The special order was taken up, which was a resolution to change the name of the Convention to the "National Commercial Convention."

Mr. Sears, of New York, explained his previous remarks in regard to the matter, by saying that he acted with a view to obtain an interchange of ideas. He had been invited to attend the Convention, and he had already been heard on this floor. It gave him pleasure to see here evidence of true national unity, and he favored the change of name.

Mr. Sears, of New York, explained it proper that the suggestion should come from the South. It was eminently proper that, having assumed a national character, the Convention should have a national name.

Mr. Bryson, of Tennessee, stated the history of the Convention from its origin at Savannah to the present, and declared the entire propriety of a change of name.

A vote was taken by the members rising, and was unanimous in favor of a change of name. The announcement was received with applause.

Mr. Forsyth, of Texas, reported in favor of aid to transatlantic cable lines, from New York to San Francisco via Nicaragua to Savannah, Georgia, via Louisville, to Mobile, and thence to New Orleans. He said the demands of commerce are not being met, and that the Government should take action to meet them.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, from the committee to fix the time and place of the next Convention, reported in favor of Baltimore, and on the third Monday in September, 1871.

Resolutions of thanks to President Garrett and Vice President Banks were passed. General Banks replied, saying he was greatly impressed with the importance of the action of this Convention, and would speak everywhere in its honor. He suggested that the late war originated outside of parties, and the removal of its consequences and the adoption of principles that would render separation hereafter impossible, must also originate outside of partisan organizations.

The report asking Congress to charter a road from St. Louis via Louisville and Knoxville to Knoxville was reconsidered, and, after debate, adopted.

Resolutions asking immigration societies and others to extend aid to the thousands of German agriculturists thrown out of employment by the war in France, with a view of introducing them and their industries into this country, were adopted.

The President of the Convention, Mr. M. T. Briggs, for the courtesy extended to him, and said rarely had so much good been done in so little time. The influence must be good. Not a word of bitterness had fallen from the lips of any one. This is because the sentiments of the people have been uttered free from the influence of party. The people must recognize the fact that the Government is the property of the whole country. He closed by welcoming the next convention to the city of Baltimore. The Convention then adjourned, to meet next year in Baltimore.

The banquet will take place to-night at Pike's Hall. The Board of Police met yesterday, when the following transfers of sergeants were made:—Robbins, Eighth to Tenth precinct; Westervelt, Tenth to Eighth precinct; Buckley, Twenty-third to Seventeenth precinct; Nicholson, Third to Eighteenth precinct; and Brown, Eighteenth to Third precinct. Commissioner Brown announced that he had tendered his resignation to Mayor Hall yesterday, and after three o'clock his connection with the Police Department would be severed. Mr. Brown was taken to the